

ANOTHER W. & A. DAY.
THE DISCUSSION OF THE BILL IN
THE HOUSE.

Captain Gordon, Mr. Lamar, Mr. Hill, and Other Gentlemen, Secure the Attention of the House—The Senate Resolutions.

The Western and Atlantic substitute bill was taken up in the house yesterday, and a number of speeches were made.

A number of minor amendments had been proposed to the first section, but these were withdrawn in one-two-three order. After the last amendment had been withdrawn the section was adopted without change.

No amendments had been offered to the second section, and none were proposed in the house yesterday. So the second section was adopted without change.

That Third Section.

This is the betterments section—the stumbling block. It is given below as it stands in the substitute bill:

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the said lease shall in no way interfere with the contract now existing between the state and present lessors, and the lessor under this act shall receive the road bed in the present condition, and the state shall receive the property personally as per inventory of file in the secretary of state's office, subject to the right of the present lessors at option to deliver the property therein specified, if in as good condition as when received by them, or upon failure to do so, then to account for the same in money.

In case the lessor or lessors, under this act, shall fail or refuse to pay whatever sum may be agreed upon, according to the lease, to the lessor or lessors, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county to collect into the treasury of the state twenty days after the end of the month, the lessor or lessors shall forfeit to the state six months' rental as damages to be collected out of the bonds deposited under this act. For failing or refusing to comply with said lease contract, the governor at his option may declare the lease forfeited, and take immediate steps to collect the same, and its consequences, and if any resistance is offered by the lessor or lessors, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county to call the militia to the aid of the lessors, and the lessor and lessors shall be compelled to pay the possession and expel the lessor or lessors, who have failed or refused to make payment when due, as well as to pay the expenses of the militia to terminate the lease and taking possession of the road for the state, the governor shall apply the remaining bonds deposited as damages, on account of the forfeiture as far as the law permits.

Mr. GLEN, of Whitefield obtained the floor immediately after the clerk finished reading the amendment.

"This third section," said he, "pointing on what the old lessors are to deliver and what the new lessors are to receive, is the keystone of these thirteen sections of the lease bill. In one sense it is very necessary that this be determined before the lease act is perfected, and kind of a more direct action is proposed on the part of the lessors and determining I believe that a board can be chosen in whose hands the state's interests will be absolutely safe. I call your attention to the words 'subject to the right of the present lessors.' That is a straightforward declaration to the rights of the lessors. It is not properly at issue now, and it is a dangerous declaration."

"What we should determine first, accurately and minutely, is what the present lessors are to receive, and the lessors are to receive. The section as it stands puts a contingency upon a contingency. The bidders for the lease must have bid on a basis that they will be sharply discriminated between and the lessors are side by side. The section as it stands will be determined now for the new lessors to take hold of the road at the busiest season of the year, December 27, 1860, and it would not do to have an uncertainty of the time when the lessors will be at the scene of the action. If this bill were to pass as it stands now, the difficulty would not be overcome, or even mitigated."

Mr. GLEN, of Whitefield, suggested that after the words "Secretary of state's office" the following words be added, "filed at the time of making the original lease."

Mr. GORDON, of CHATHAM, said, "He, pointing on what the lessors are to receive, and what the new lessors are to receive, is the keystone of these thirteen sections of the lease bill. In one sense it is very necessary that this be determined before the lease act is perfected, and kind of a more direct action is proposed on the part of the lessors and determining I believe that a board can be chosen in whose hands the state's interests will be absolutely safe. I call your attention to the words 'subject to the right of the present lessors.' That is a straightforward declaration to the rights of the lessors. It is not properly at issue now, and it is a dangerous declaration."

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"I am opposed to the whole section."

"If we adopt your amendment," asked Mr. Holtzclaw, "wouldn't we be obliged to suspend action until a settlement was affected with the present lessors?"

"Yes, I believe we would. The incoming lessors, must know exactly what they are to receive before they will be in a fit condition to act."

THE RANKIN AMENDMENT.

Amend section 3 by striking all of said section after the enacting clause, to and including the word "money," and substituting the following therefor:

"That before the road and its appurtenances are offered for lease, it shall be ascertained by arbitration, by a committee of three, to determine the road and its appurtenances and equipment, whether the road and its appurtenances and equipment shall be offered for delivery the road and its appurtenances and equipment in such condition to the lessor or lessors under this act. In case of agreement, the lessor or lessors under this act shall receive the road, its appurtenances and entire present equipment, in the condition they now are, shall be offered for lease. In case of failure to agree on or before the time of setting apart the road and its appurtenances and equipment, that shall be offered without further guarantee to the lessors under this act than that the same shall be in as good condition when received from the state as when it was received."

MR. McDONALD, of WARWICK, followed Mr. Glenn. He offered his amendment, the one that had been dubbed "a physical, chemical, moral, mental and legal impossibility," prefacing this with a few good natured remarks at the expense of the gentleman from Whitefield.

"My friend," said he, "has been soaring around on the tail of a comet, and has brought a little light on the subject. I hope he will bring a little light in hopes that he would suggest some plan, and show the way blazed out to a solution of this question. The gist of his remarks was that we were in a dead lock, and that we had got out of it somehow. I suppose he feels over his speech like the old lady did when she gave her experience at a camp-meeting, 'I didn't benefit myself, but I think the general inventory is the guide for us to go by—what else have we to go by?'

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THE HORTICULTURISTS.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRIFFIN CONVENTION.

Papers Read on Various Important Topics Connected with Horticulture—Examining the Exhibits—The Next Meeting.

GRIFFIN, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—It was a surprise to many of the horticulturists when THE CONSTITUTION arrived in Griffin this morning and there was no account of the proceedings yesterday, but it was quickly explained when the correspondent made his appearance and explained matters. It was impossible to telegraph after 8 o'clock, and a letter trusted by hand seems to have failed to reach the office.

The displays made have been larger and better than have ever been known at a meeting of the society before. Griffin has excelled even its usual reputation for hospitality, and has been complimented on all sides for its attention to the pleasure of the horticulturists.

THE OPENING OF THE CONVENTION.

On Tuesday morning the convention met at the courthouse at eleven o'clock, instead of ten, as was announced, and was called to order by President P. J. Berckmans, Rev. Dr. Bradley opened the session by prayer, after which Mayor J. A. Stewart introduced Hon. Frank Flynn, who delivered the address of welcome. In his address Mr. Flynn spoke of the pleasure that the people felt in having an opportunity to entertain the horticulturists of the state, and he spoke with pardonable pride of the situation of Griffin and its many advantages which would make it a desirable place for a horticultural meeting to be held. He remarked that Griffin had its manufacturers, its churches, its schools and other advantages to be proud of, but its greatest source of pride was the adaptability of this section for horticulture, as had been proven by the varieties of fruits that were grown here and their perfection. He concluded with a general welcome to the society, after which he introduced Colonel J. J. Hunt, who welcomed the visitors in behalf of the local horticultural society.

Colonel Hunt, in a pleasant manner, spoke of the advantages of the society's meeting in a place like Griffin, where the people could have an opportunity to get together upon the importance of the mission to the State Horticultural society. He spoke of the progress that had been made lately toward the development of fruit culture, and the important effect these meetings had upon horticulture in the state. In conclusion he extended a most cordial welcome from the Middle Georgia Horticultural society.

MR. BERCKMANS' REPLIES.

At the conclusion of Colonel Hunt's welcome address, President P. J. Berckmans of Augusta, introduced Mr. R. J. Redding, of Atlanta, who made the response to the addresses of the members. In a most pleasant manner this gentleman entertained the assembly with his address. He is a former member of Griffin and of course has a tenderness for his old home. He spoke of this section as it was before the war, just after the war and now. Before the war, he said, cotton was king, and just after the war people believed that cotton would easily produce a large amount of money; but, latterly, they had learned that horticulture was the best of all, that fruit paid best. He paid tribute to Griffin as being the best place in the state to meet, and, although an Atlanta man, thought that Atlanta's great trouble was that it did not have Griffin's location.

Colonel Redding's happy manner of delivery, his clear and forcible language, and his address, many of whom were old friends who could have listened to him with interest. President Berckmans then gave a recess of ten minutes to get a poll of the members and allow others to be enrolled.

WHEN THE MEETING WAS CALLED TO ORDER.

President Berckmans then addressed the different subjects to be discussed by the society at this meeting. He impressed upon the members of the society and other fruitshippers the necessity of having their packages and crates for shipping made at home and to have them made in such shape as would be accessible to the different shippers. He advised the proprietors of fruit shipping to assume the responsibility of fruit shipping having assumed the financial importance of the crop.

The CONSTITUTION's correspondent was informed by the president that the crop was to be harvested at the earliest possible time, and the financial importance of the crop. He next advised the members to look out and be certain that they got the best varieties of fruit when buying trees, as it was very often the case that the same fruit trees were sold under different names in different parts of the country. The members were to strict watch and protect themselves from disreputable parties who would swindle them. The president had a large report on "Peach Yellows," which had been prepared by an expert sent out by the department at Washington, which he had read but did not fully agree with. He said that the report would be discussed by the society and the name of the statements contained in this report would be refuted. He said that the orchards and vineyards would have to be protected from the inroads of new species of insects that were growing more numerous every year, and that he thought that the interests of the people would be best served if the members were accompanied by the society to the legislature, asking protection for insectivorous birds, and recommended such a measure at this meeting. The president then spoke of the value of horticulture to every community and its influence, which he resumed his seat.

EXHIBITION OF EXHIBITS.

The following committees were then appointed to examine the exhibits:—

Apples, Pears and Miscellaneous Fruits—R. Redding, Dr. W. H. McInnis, E. A. Parker, Grapes—Dr. J. P. H. Brown, Dr. G. A. Brown, W. A. Hansell, J. D. Boyd, John A. Kell.

Wines—George H. Warring, Dr. Samuel Hepe, W. E. Brown, Professor J. S. Newman, James L. Fleming.

Plants and Flowers—Mrs. A. Underwood, Miss Bell E. Hape, Mrs. S. M. Wayman, Miss L. J. Everett and P. J. A. Berckmans, Jr.

Vegetables—W. K. Nelson, A. Rumpf, W. W. Thompson, Charles Decker, H. W. Hasselius.

At 12:30 the session adjourned to meet again at 3:30 in the afternoon.

In the afternoon the time of the society was taken up with papers on different subjects, and an effort was made to secure these papers for the permanent record of the society. It is determined that no paper shall be published until they have gratified a petty vanity by having them first published in pamphlet form.

THE PAPERS READ.

The next paper read was by Professor John P. Campbell on peach culture, which was a very interesting and instructive subject.

Hon. L. D. Varnadore, in discussing this subject, said that only bearing trees show blight; young trees are free from it. In his opinion too much fertilization caused blight. He doesn't think that fruit need much fertilizing; it may grow larger, but will have more taste and flavor.

In discussing the blight Dr. Hicks said that his experience was that a full fruited tree blighted sooner.

Mr. Varnadore gave as his experience that a full fruited tree never blighted.

President Berckmans then made a short talk on the different kinds of blight, which was very instructive and interesting.

A paper by Mrs. Rosa Hanbury, of Atlanta, on geraniums, was next read, and approved by the society.

The next paper was the "History of the Scuppernong in Georgia" by Mrs. Rebecca F. Green, of Atlanta, which was also adopted by the society.

The following are the reports of the committees from the different congressional districts. They were as follows:

Second congressional district—Fruit crop good; peaches plentiful but not so good. Blight has made its appearance among pears, but the LeConte and Kiefer trees are doing well with large crops. The peach crop is very favorable.

Third congressional district—Small fruits were short this year, the apple crop medium; pears an average crop, peach crop fine, and good prices are being realized from shipments.

Fifth congressional district—Strawberries and raspberries were promising, but the strawberries were cut off by drought. Peaches are fine and return roses. No blight in this section. Grapes in fine condition and the outlook for a good crop for peach is very favorable.

Fourth congressional district—Small fruits were short this year, the apple crop medium; pears an average crop, peach crop fine, and good prices are being realized from shipments.

The next thing in order was the discussion of the catalogue that is published annually by

the society for the purpose of seeing what fruits should be erased from the catalogue and what new fruits added.

The Leever apple was stricken from the catalogue as being unworthy of recommendation.

President Berckmans, who has successfully tested them, had the following three varieties of pears endorsed and placed in the catalogue: Amio, Mikado and Madame Von Siebold.

In plums, the Mariana was withdrawn from the catalogue, and the Hattie, which bears about the same time as the Mariana, a late plum, and the Missouri, which bears a fine fruit and ripens late, were added by Professor Newman and P. J. Berckmans.

THE SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

consisted of a most interesting paper by Professor J. E. Wilett, of Macon, on "Insects and Parasites, and the other of 'Peach Yellow'." Miss W. M. Scott, of Atlanta, also read a most interesting paper on "Wines and Wines." Mr. L. A. Berckmans, of Augusta, furnished the society for about twenty minutes on the subject of Japanese plums, and his paper was not only one of the most interesting but one of the most instructive that had ever been made.

Sister Eulalia, for several years past the superior of the infirmary here, has not been appointed to any position as yet, but will be probably in a few days.

Sister Cecilia was formerly the superior of the Savannah institution to which she returns, and might really be considered its founder, as she had charge of it when the change was made from the old marine hospital to the building now occupied. She was local superior of St. Mary's convent, Augusta, and went from that city to found the St. Joseph's infirmary in Atlanta, where she has been for nine years. She has been in the community thirty-three years, and is well known throughout the state. She is one of the ablest members of the community of Sisters of Mercy. The Atlanta institution she leaves free of debt, and finds the Savannah infirmary without any incumbrance, Sister Eulalia having paid off the \$8,000 debt which was upon it.

Sister Rose, of the Sacred Heart convent, of Augusta, has been ordered to the Immaculate Conception convent, Atlanta, of which she becomes superior.

Sister Scholastica, for fourteen years director of music in the Sacred Heart convent, Augusta, has been appointed superior of that convent, filling the vacancy made by the election of Sister Genevieve to the head of the order.

Sister Ignatius, who was formerly the reverend mother of the order in Georgia, and later became superior of the Immaculate Conception convent, Atlanta, has been appointed to the Third Georgia convent, Atlanta, of which she becomes superior.

Sister Cecilia, superior of the St. Joseph's infirmary in Atlanta, has been appointed superior of the St. Joseph's infirmary at Habersham and Taylor streets, in the city.

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Judge Langbey, of New York, was then introduced, and made some fine points in this effort to bring about a union between the Third Georgia and the Hawkins Zouaves.

He read telegrams from absent members of his company in New York, sending friendly greetings and best wishes. He also read a letter from Rev. Clark Wright, chaplain of the Hawkins Zouaves to Commodore G. N. Dexter of Madison, Ga., an old comrade of Col. Berckmans' letter to show what brought about their presence here today. He presented a souvenir from a Mrs. Johnson, made of bullets from the arm of the federal and confederate. He also presented a beautiful emblem of peace and good will, which also contained the miniature colors of the Third Georgia and the Hawkins Zouaves. He begged the Third Georgia to accept this immovable as a token of peace.

Commodore Dexter responded to Judge Langbey receiving the memento and spoke eloquently of the reception of the Zouaves and the efforts he had made to bring about this fraternal and pleasant meeting, and thanked Judge Langbey for the gift to the Third Georgia in the same spirit it was tendered.

Captain Young, of the Central railroad, also a member of the G. A. R., was the introduced, and made a humorous and telling speech.

Editor Kersh invited the veterans, their guests and friends to a barbecue dinner, spread in the grove by the people of Fort Valley. The arrangement was perfect, and the long tables were laden with the choicest viands, fruits and melons Georgia can produce. The tables were covered with white cloths, and provided over by the ladies, and were literally lined with darkies armed with peacock bows, the flies off.

In the afternoon the reunion adjourned to meet next year in Irwinton on a pressing invitation from Colonel J. W. Lindsay. A large portion of the members had departed on the 19th, in time amid the howling of the old battle flags, thoroughly in love with Fort Valley and her people, and expecting some day in the future to visit us again.

Fort Valley is proud of the success she made in entertaining her distinguished guests and is anxious to have us again. We were among us for the past few days any who failed to have a good time and plenty to satisfy the inner man. At the earnest solicitation of many of our people Colonel and Mrs. Sneed and their charming daughter, Miss Lizzie, held an informal reception at the Harris house to night, which was quite a pleasant affair. They will leave for their home in Augusta tomorrow.

The bondsmen say they are very, very tired of the war, and hope that all papers will be signed up, and the matter settled before the expiration of the fifteen days' limit, on next Wednesday.

THE LINCOLN FARMERS.

Five Crop Projects and Happy Farmers in Consequence.

LOWELL, Ga., August 1.—[Special.]—Cupidous rains have fallen throughout this country for some weeks, and crops are as fine as the land will produce under favorable circumstances. While in some places the stands of cotton are irregular, the fields have been kept free from grass. The land has been well tilled, and the prospects for an abundant harvest have not been more flattering since the war.

All early planted corn is made and it is not at all uncommon to hear farmers say that they will gather from twenty to thirty bushels per acre from the whole county, and with the exception of the crosses, they do not over estimate the prospective yield. If there is no disaster there will be enough made to supply the county for two years.

The CONSTITUTION's correspondent was informed by the president that the crop was to be harvested at the earliest possible time, and the financial importance of the crop.

Captain Adams to the bondsmen to secure them have made in such shape as would be accessible to the different shippers. He advised the proprietors of fruit shipping to assume the responsibility of fruit shipping having assumed the financial importance of the crop.

The president had a large report on "Peach Yellows," which had been prepared by an expert sent out by the department at Washington, which he had read but did not fully agree with.

He paid tribute to Griffin as being the best place in the state to meet, and, although an Atlanta man, thought that Atlanta's great trouble was that it did not have Griffin's location.

Colonel Redding's happy manner of delivery, his clear and forcible language, and his address, many of whom were old friends who could have listened to him with interest. President Berckmans then gave a recess of ten minutes to get a poll of the members and allow others to be enrolled.

WHEN THE MEETING WAS CALLED TO ORDER.

President Berckmans then addressed the different subjects to be discussed by the society at this meeting. He impressed upon the members of the society and other fruitshippers the necessity of having their packages and crates for shipping made at home and to have them made in such shape as would be accessible to the different shippers. He advised the proprietors of fruit shipping to assume the responsibility of fruit shipping having assumed the financial importance of the crop.

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PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY
24s Daily (including Sunday) \$10 00
24s Weekly (24 Pages) 9 00
24s Weekly (24 Pages) 1 25
All Editions Send Postpaid.

Voluntary contributions for which compensation is desired must be marked with the price excepted.

Keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to re-serve referred MSS.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION
INCLUDING THE SUNDAY EDITION
Will be delivered to any address in the city at
TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK
Subscribers at once.

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION
\$2 A YEAR
SENT TO ANY ADDRESS
ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 2, 1889.

Is Reform Necessary?

While the people and their representatives in the legislature are considering the subject of public education there are some other questions pertaining thereto that ought to be brought to their attention.

Why are the teachers of the common schools who do their work faithfully compelled to wait for their money? Why is the common school fund held in the treasury long after it is due? There certainly must be some good and substantial reason why it is withheld from the teachers who have earned their wages, but no matter what the reason may be it ought to be remedied and that promptly. While other state officials are paid quarterly, the public school teachers are compelled to wait for their hard-earned wages, and some of them are driven to sell their claims at twenty per cent discount. This state of things is simply disgraceful and ought to be remedied by the legislature.

At present the state is one year behind in paying its teachers, and whatever excuse may be offered for this queer state of affairs, it need hold good no longer. We have received a dozen letters recently on this subject, and it seems to be a matter that needs pressing attention.

One of the remedies proposed is that the legislature make an appropriation sufficient to run the schools four months next year, and then next year's regular school fund will be on hand. As a matter of fact, it seems to us that the whole law ought to be revised. There are many young people ignorant and poor over the school age. Why should they not enjoy the state's benefaction? To draw the line of state aid in this business at any age below twenty-five is to deprive a very large and deserving class of the benefits that Georgia desires to confer on her children.

Justice demands that good monthly salaries be paid the teachers of the public schools. As matters stand now the great state of Georgia pays them chiefly with promises, or defers the payment so that moneyed men can discount the claims. This sort of thing smacks of republican rule, when the treasury was empty.

If there is any justice in these criticisms let the legislature proceed to reform the public school laws at once.

A Judge Who Means Business.

The Cincinnati saloon keepers who defied the law by keeping open last Sunday, have met a judge who is not afraid of their political influence.

Judge Ernest has proved himself the man for the occasion. One of the saloon men had been arrested three times. To this rebellious individual the judge said: "I want you to understand that if you are arrested next Sunday, you will be required to give a bond of \$10,000. And I notify you now that Mr. Henry Varwig will not be accepted on any more bonds. He is on a number now, and I do not care to have him become a professional bondsman. My regard for him is too great to permit it."

When the Cincinnati judges talk in this style, there is nothing left for the anarchists in the beer business but to shut up shop on Sunday and obey the laws. What a judge needs is sand—when he has plenty of that, he has no trouble.

Where Discord Reigns.

A paper by A. L. Bartlett, in the current number of the Forum, discusses "The Transformation of New England."

Some of Mr. Bartlett's facts are interesting and suggestive. About a century ago New England was more homogeneous than the south. Only one in a hundred was an Irishman or a Scotchman. Only one in five hundred was of Huguenot descent. The people were almost solidly English.

What is the status of this once homogeneous people today? Out of a population of 1,042,141 in Massachusetts in 1885 the foreign born numbered 520,867, not including native children of alien parentage. It seems from that census that the foreign born represent one-fifth of the people employed in agriculture, one-half of those employed in the fisheries, two-fifths of those employed in the manufactures, and two-thirds of those employed in mining and as laborers.

The influx of the French Canadians is another startling thing. Manchester, New Hampshire, out of a population of 40,000 has 12,000 French Canadians; Nashua 5,500 out of a population of 17,000; Lowell one-third French Canadian; Fall River in 1859 had only one family of these immigrants and now has 20,000.

Naturally, this shifting of population affects religion. The Catholics now constitute one-fourth of the population of New England, and two-fifths of that of Massachusetts where they are said to hold the political power in sixty-nine cities and towns.

And yet at the close of the revolution the Catholics were only three-fourths of one per cent of the entire population of the republic. Now they are one-eighth, and chiefly concentrated in New England where they are strongest in the great centers of population.

There is still another remarkable innovation to be noted. The French Canadians will not give up their language, and it is heard all over New England. It is spoken in their churches, schools, on the play ground, in the factories, and the books and newspapers read by these immigrants are printed in French.

What this transformation will finally do for the six northeastern states remains to be seen. At present Mr. Bartlett sees in it the irony of destiny—everything that is discordant and heterogeneous. Will New England become entirely Catholic? Will foreign immigrants continue to supplant the natives? Will the English language in

that region give way to the French tongue? These are strange questions, but they may well be asked in view of the changes wrought within a single century. If this transformation is to go on in another fifty years New England will be as thoroughly anti-American and as little in sympathy with our institutions as the province of Quebec.

The Queen's Grog.

Not many days ago the fact was announced, with such emphasis as tempestuous journalists generally deal in, that Sir William Jenner, the physician to the queen, had ordered his royal mistress to stop drinking champagne.

This was thought to be a movement in behalf of temperance, and the fact has been used as an argument in several quarters. It was hinted that the queen, who is seventy odd years old, was compelled to quit drinking in order to prolong her life.

Later information, however, is to the effect that the queen's physician has ordered her to quit drinking champagne in order that she may enjoy the more substantial benefits of whisky and water. In other words, the queen has arrived at that age when, according to the great physician who attends her, grog will give her renewed strength and prolong her life.

We may be sure, however, that there is no lesson in this for young people, or for old people either. The last report is no more an argument in favor of intemperance than the first was in favor of prohibition. Let the old lady take her whisky tea—that is no reason why anybody else should become addicted to that beverage.

Famous Only Yesterday.

A correspondent of a New York paper asks where he can obtain George Lippard's works. He has looked far and wide, and has failed to find them.

And yet only yesterday, so to speak, George Lippard was famous. In the last generation he was one of the most popular American novelists. He wrote book after book, and everybody read them and eagerly called for more. Of all the sensational and lurid story writers that this country has produced he was easily the first. His imagination was boundless and riotous. His style was blood-curdling.

Lippard leaped into the noon-day blaze of notoriety at once and became as popular in his day as Rider Haggard is ours. He was no penny-a-liner from the slums, no dime novelist, no hack writer for the blood and thunder weeklies. He was a master of the mysteries of sensational story-telling, and he wrote good English. Daniel Webster was certainly a man of excellent literary judgment. If he could find Lippard's romances fascinating it is fair to suppose that they had merit. The great statesman was an enthusiastic admirer of the novelist. He pronounced him a man of genius, and predicted enduring fame for his works.

But where are these once popular novels today, and who knows anything about their author? Even in New York, a city full of book stores, one has to appeal to the newspapers to answer the question.

Just what happened to Lippard will baffle many a man who is now working like a slave to win fame and fortune. Today a man's name is ringing through the land; tomorrow it will be remembered by a few, and day after tomorrow men will write to the newspapers asking whether the man really lived, or was only a myth.

Such fame in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. But men will long for it, fight for it and die for it to the end of the world.

THE CONSTITUTION's correspondent has returned from Liberty county with a relish in the shape of the wind with which the false Christ has been controlling the negroes.

The return of Hon. John L. Sullivan to our general climate will be hailed with delight in Mississippi. The Hon. John says that he has violated the law and is willing to suffer the consequences. This means that he will go into training in Mississippi.

It is said that August will be a very hot month—at the summer resorts.

BROTHER BOLANGER, it seems, has played out. To be successful a statesman, like an opera singer, must remain on the spot.

One of Uncle Jerry Rusk's female appointees in Washington has been fined for drunkenness. Is this the way to kill the English sparrow?

ITALIAN opera is no longer popular in America. Its place has been taken by the cheap yellow banana.

The administration is still enjoying the hot weather at Deer Park.

TANNER has already disposed of the surplus:

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The report is confirmed that the recent volcanic eruption on the island of Mt. St. Ives, Japan, destroyed the city of Kumamoto, killing 100,000 people. In 1732 there was an eruption which killed 10,000 Christians who had sought refuge in the crater. Twenty thousand pagans who had surrounded them were also destroyed.

SULLIVAN AND KILBRIDE made a mistake in not fighting in Texas. A recent law of that state makes the license \$50 for every fight between man and man, or between men and bulls, or between dogs and bulls, or between bears and dogs, or between bull and any other animal, or between dogs and dogs.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES says that words are very solemn things. They are, when they fall with a dull thud from the lips of solemn yellow.

THE HAY FEVER season has opened with considerable scat.

PROPERTY HERE AND THERE.

BRANAN.—Mike Branann will start a paper in Birmingham to be called the New Capital. His mission will be to remove the capital from Montgomery to Birmingham.

PEACE.—General Martin Peacock is already famous as a song writer. His "Dream Song" has been set to music by Miss Kate Ware of Jason Georgia. His "Little Knot of Blue" has been set to music by several composers in this country and in England. Annie Pixley has sung it all over the country in "The Pixley's Daughter."

DISRAELI.—"The next thing to success," once wrote Disraeli, "is to make a great noise in the world."

MORGAN.—James Morgan, aged eighty, of Columbus, Indiana, advertises that he will give \$5,000 for a young wife.

BIERNE.—Editor Bierne, of the Richmond State, stands a fine chance of being the democratic nominee for governor of Virginia. He would make a splendid chief magistrate for the old state.

THE FARMERS AND COTTON Bagging.

From the Gwinnett, Ga. Herald.

The state alliance has determined to use cotton bagging only during this season, and have threatened to boycott merchants and ginners who

we command the pack of the farmers who are determined not to be swindled by the jute syndicate, and refuse to purchase it even at a lower price, but we cannot say we induce much of their action as seeks to interfere with the liberty of others to use or buy what they please. It looks too

much like a disposition to dictate to free men. We think it would be better to appeal to their reason, and ask them to assist in getting this trust under their feet. This is a day of combinations and trusts, all organized for the purpose of raising prices, and making enormous profits of the public. By raising the price above the home market value, and cornering the action is taken upon all of these, so as to make the speculators lose money, we would rejoice. This is not legitimate business; it is the principal upon which the robber acts, "I will take your money because I have the power."

It is called attention to the importance of securing a full supply of cotton bagging for the benefit of all. The cotton crop is nearly on us. A month from now and the gins will be in condition to run, and picking begins. It is the best policy with farmers to push their cotton upon the market as early as possible, and how are the people to do this without a full supply of bagging?

The alliances may have made arrangements to sell as fast as possible, but we are the farmers who are the basis of the people to get supplies. If the mills only make what is ordered, as they now do, the public will do well to get cotton bagging. The cotton crop is nearly on us. A month from now and the gins will be in condition to run, and picking begins. It is the best policy with farmers to push their cotton upon the market as early as possible, and how are the people to do this without a full supply of bagging?

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FOR COTTON CLOTH.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE ENDORSE THAT COVERING.

The Commissioners of Six Southern States Met in Atlanta Yesterday to Discuss the Bagging Question—The Covering and the Matter of Taxe.

The commissioners of agriculture of the southern states met in the capitol yesterday at noon.

Hon. A. B. Butler, commissioner of South Carolina, issued the call three weeks ago which brought the gentlemen together.

When the hour appointed for the meeting arrived the commissioners present were Gen. Thomas Whitehead, of Virginia; Hon. A. B. Butler, of South Carolina; Hon. John Robinson, of North Carolina; Hon. B. M. Hord, of Tennessee; Hon. John T. Henderson, of Georgia, and Mr. John Cheney, representing the commissioner of Alabama.

After the usual preliminaries and introductions had been attended to, Mr. Butler rose and gave his reasons for having called the meeting. He said that the gentlemen present were thoroughly familiar with the efforts made by the farmers to protect themselves from the jute bagging trust, and he wished the commissioners to consider how far their official positions could be used to help them. He advised that no extreme measures should be taken, but recommended some steps to render impossible a repetition of last year's combination. He also advised that if the insurance men refused to take cotton covered with cotton bagging at just rates they should be seen, and if possible, convinced of the injustice of their decision. He said he would recommend the exclusive use of cotton bagging so far as practicable.

Mr. Butler further stated that the jute interest could be made to suffer by advocating the use of cotton sacks for commercial fertilizers. He said he hoped the conference would also discuss the official control of fertilizer sales. He spoke of the various systems in force in the southern states, and said he thought they should recommend to the legislature such changes as would better protect the consumer and relieve the trade of useless burdens. Mr. Butler concluded by saying that the question of emigration should also be discussed. After these remarks the meeting was called to order. Mr. Butler was elected chairman and J. C. Cheney secretary.

On the motion of Commissioner Robinson a committee consisting of Hons. John T. Henderson and B. M. Hord was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their views as to the use of cotton bagging, to be submitted to the convention.

Before they reported, however, Mr. Robinson read a paper, in which he stated that it would require one hundred thousand bales to produce the cloth to cover the crop of the southern states. He thought a uniform weight and standard for covering should be agreed upon by the cotton producers throughout the cotton belt. He explained that under the present system the loss to the producers was between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 annually.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

When the convention met in the afternoon previous to the meeting the committee on resolutions were ready to report, which they were not until after four o'clock. When they returned to the room where the convention was waiting, this report was submitted:

To the Honorable Commissioners of Agriculture for the Southern States, Gentlemen: Your committee has adopted to draft resolutions expressive of your views as to the use of cotton bagging, to be submitted to the convention.

Resolved. That we most heartily endorse the action of the Atlanta convention in adopting cotton instead of jute, as a covering for the cotton crop and that we urge the cotton growers throughout the southern states to use it if it is necessary for the production of cloth.

Mose was mad. He had lost his case, but he was determined not to lose his boy again.

In a twinkling the coil of rope was taken from his pocket, and the boy by his hair he had firmly bound, with his hands behind his back. "I'll fix him," he said. "I'll tie him up like a dog, white folks will be scared off by my boy."

Atlanta knows no better or more progressive young men than the Messrs. Ryan, and their many friends wish both success, together or apart.

JOHN RYAN'S SONS.

MR. JOHN F. RYAN RETIRES FROM THE FIRM.

Mr. Stephen A. Ryan Buys the Entire Business, and Is Now Adding More Building—What the Junior Ryan Will Do.

The retirement of Mr. John F. Ryan from the firm of John Ryan's Sons, the announcement of which was published in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, dissolved the sonship in commercial circles.

The dissolution was apparently sudden. But in reality it has been contemplated some time by Mr. Stephen A. Ryan and John F. Ryan.

Two years ago, about the senior Ryan retired from active business life, and presented his two oldest sons with the stock and building in which he had built up a magnificent trade and amassed a grand fortune. Both sons had been in the trade a long time, and both were thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business. Mr. Stephen A. Ryan being the elder of the two, naturally stepped the front and in a short time manifested his ability to carry on successfully the business his father had laid in his hands. The senior member of the firm quickly became ambitious to be called the prince merchant of the south and months ago offered to buy out his brother. The junior member of the firm at first refused all propositions but within the past few weeks has been considering one.

One cause of the change was an offer made by Mr. F. Ryan to go into the banking business.

Day before yesterday the brothers succeeded in making a trade, and that night Mr. John F. Ryan signed a paper transferring his interest to his brother, receiving therefor a handsome fortune. The terms of the trade are unknown.

On the 15th of this month Mr. A. Ryan acquires sole ownership of one of the largest dry goods houses in the entire south. And by September 15th it will probably be the very largest.

Before the trade between the brothers had been consummated they were contemplating more. Yesterday, when Mose was in the pocket of his rubber coat with a coil of rope, Walt would look at the stick with the rope, and then he'd cast a longing glance toward the door. The butch will have a frontage of one hundred and ninety-five feet on broad street and will trample when Mose looked at him and said he ran away to keep from being beaten to death.

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Gold and silver side combs, hair-pins, bead necklaces, belt buckles, bangles, etc.

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its cured home with
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You will never know at what a small price you can buy a good watch till you try us.

You will never know how well we can do your repairing till you try us.

You will never know how much you will be benefitted by buying from us till you try us.

Try us the next time you want your watch repaired.

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HON. DICK DOW.

HE WRITES A CARD IN WHICH PLAIN WORDS ARE USED.

He Did Not Say That He Was Sure on the Administration in His Former Interview—He Meets Certain Leaders, and Tells Who Wants to Be Mourned.

The CONSTITUTION of Wednesday contained an article relative to the Hon. Dick Dow. In the story which preceded the interview it was stated—

"Mr. Dow is sour on the administration."

During the conversation which Mr. Dow had with the CONSTITUTION reporter he expressed himself sympathetically with President Harrison. He said that he was a friend of the administration and that he was with the administration.

In yesterday's issue of THE CONSTITUTION Marshal Nelms, in an interview, denied that he was an applicant for the position under Harrison.

In his denial brings Mr. Dow to the front again.

"You see," he said, "several months ago Mr. Madison Bell, of this city, was in Washington and made an attempt to ascertain who the applicants were. He failed to do so, and when he came back he asked me if I could find out."

"And the applicants were?"

"Here they are: Richard I. Kelly, of Grantville, J. W. Martin, John Confer, Darwin Jones, Major F. W. Bentzen, — Allenworth, and J. W. Nelms, of Atlanta. Those names were on file as applicants."

"But," continued Mr. Dow, "here is a card I desire to present."

The card reads:

ATLANTA, GA., August 1, 1889.—To the Editors of the CONSTITUTION.—I have done my best to be frank and honest in this statement. I am a republican for the sake of the country, and am a friend to the administration. I have given you all the information I have, and I trust you will publish it.

"I am a friend to the administration, and I have given you all the information I have, and I trust you will publish it.

"I am a friend to the administration, and I have given you all the information I have, and I trust you will publish it.

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